

SEP 14 1922

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; gentle to moderate westerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 55.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII. NO. 15. DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1922.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

REPUBLICAN REVOLT FORCES TARIFF BILL BACK TO COMMITTEE

102 of House Majority Join
Democrats in Attack on
Measure.

LEADERS ARE AMAZED
Dyestuffs Embargo and
Potash Duty Ordered
Stricken Out.

OUTCOME NOW IN DOUBT
Chamber Adjourns on Ford-
ney's Motion—Vote for Re-
vision Is 177 to 180.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.
As the climax of an unexpected and bitter fight in the House to-day over the conference report on the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, 102 Republicans broke away from their leaders and with the aid of the Democrats set the measure back to the conference committee with instructions to eliminate the dyestuffs embargo and the duty on potash.

The vote to recommit the bill was 177 to 180—a result so astonishing that it almost swept the Republican leaders off their feet. As soon as it became known that almost half the Republicans present had abandoned their leaders Chairman Fordney (Mich.) of the Ways and Means Committee asked for an adjournment so that he and his tariff framing associates could get their breath. Since they had expected little difficulty in obtaining an agreement to the conference report, the action left them without a program.

McCumber Predicts Enactment.
"There will be a tariff law," Senator McCumber said.

In the House the opinion was so well defined. Floor Leader Mondell and Chairman Fordney both refused to predict what the conferees would do, although it was assumed that they would follow the instructions of the House, reporting the bill back with the dyestuffs embargo and the potash duty eliminated.

The situation as any rate is more tangled than ever, and the question of whether there will be a tariff law at the present session arises from the fact that it is getting more and more difficult to hold a quorum in Washington. The prospect of a fight in the Senate is another consideration.

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Representative Garner, (Dem., Tex.), in charge of the opposition to the bill, offered the motion to recommit it with instructions that both the dyestuffs embargo and the potash duty be eliminated. It was evident with these two features in the motion that it would carry.

Senator McCumber said to-night the House action would not interrupt the Senate program for taking up the bill to-morrow, and that in all probability he would ask for the appointment of new conferees from the Senate to reach an agreement with the House conferees.

The definite program, however, will not be determined until to-morrow.

The breaking away of so many Republicans from their leadership was not due alone to objections to the dyestuffs embargo and the duty on potash, although these were the only two items mentioned in the motion to recommit the bill. Among those who voted were members who regard the rates all through the bill as far too high and unscientific and others who believe that the passage simply would mean the unwarranted disturbance of economic affairs, bringing political defeat to the party responsible.

If this bill is passed the Republicans will lose twenty-five seats in the next Congress. Representative Underhill (Rep., Mass.) warned the House in denouncing the measure as unscientific.

Representative Fish declared the measure was the work of invisible government.

In discussing the bill Representative Garner made a sensational attack on William Burgess of the Tariff Commission because of a part he had in the adoption of chinaware rates when the bill was in the Senate.

German Industries Will Print Their Own Marks

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Sept. 13.
THE Krupp works have been authorized to issue money, which will be as good throughout Germany as the national currency, as a result of the shortage of bank notes. It is likely that the privilege will be extended to other industries, and it is possible that these industrial notes will take precedence with many of those issued by the Government. The Krupps are authorized to print 400,000,000 marks in notes of denomination up to 500. This step enables big business to pay its employees without drawing upon the scanty supply in the Reichsbank. A street car company in Berlin has received permission to issue one and two mark notes because of the scarcity of small change.

ATTACK ON STRAITS IS WAR WITH ALLIES

Powers Inform Kemal They
Are Determined to Defend
Constantinople.

CRISIS DISTURBS EUROPE

France Tells Britain 'Legitimate Aspirations' of Turks
Must Be Safeguarded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13 (Associated Press).—All the Allies have notified the Ankara Government that an attack by the Turkish Nationalists against the neutral zones will mean war with the Allies, and that they are determined to defend Constantinople against the Kemalists.

The Turkish forces marching on the Dardanelles took Balkis before the receipt of the allied notification that any attack against the neutral zones of Ismail and the Dardanelles would be regarded as an act of defiance of the Allies. Since the warning no further progress by the Turks has been reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Sept. 13.
No move has been made here for a conference of the Entente on the Near East upheaval, and the Foreign Office takes the attitude that until an official note is received from Paris outlining the French position the British policy will be one of watchful waiting. In the assumption that allied solidarity remains unchanged.

Nevertheless, there is extreme nervousness and anxiety in official circles. The optimism which held that the British and the French would understand each other has been somewhat shaken as a result of the visit of the French Chief of Staff to the Foreign Office and his insistence that the "legitimate aspirations" of the Turks must be safeguarded.

Officials welcomed his assurances regarding the freedom of the straits, but they want an elucidation of the French point of view as to these "legitimate" aspirations, as it is anticipated France will want complete control of the straits.

Unconfirmed reports that the Serbs are mobilizing and that the Bulgarians are planning to join a Turkish advance on Thrace excite fears of another outbreak of Balkan war flames.

The news of every outbreak on the borders is received with considerable gravity in Whitehall. Some observers believe that the Balkan situation is so serious that they want an elucidation of the French point of view as to these "legitimate" aspirations, as it is anticipated France will want complete control of the straits.

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'HEARST AND SMITH BOTH STRONG, SAYS MURPHY TO LEADERS

That's All Up-State Dele-
gates Learn in Visit to
Tammany Chief.

CRAIN BOOM SPRUNG

Judge Is Latest Proposed as
Compromise Candidate
for Governor.

CONNERS'S 'FIGHT WON'

Returns to Buffalo Jubilating
—Hylan Finds Hearst in
Lincoln Tradition.

Several up-State Democratic leaders, who had traveled several hundred miles to find out what the real situation was in regard to the naming of a candidate for Governor, talked with Charles F. Murphy at Tammany Hall yesterday. They came away again with no more information than they had before. Indeed, one of them said he was more unsettled in his mind than when he reached New York.

One paraphrased the answers that each got from Mr. Murphy as follows: "I understand that Mr. Hearst has considerable strength and I am told Al Smith is strong too. It is up to you to decide whether you want to wait until we get to the convention to settle the matter."

During the afternoon a boom for Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions as a compromise candidate for Governor drifted through the open door of Tammany Hall. In no time copies of a three page statement in typewritten form had been distributed among the leaders. None of them stood sponsor for it. It gave a history of the Judge's life.

Albany for Ten Eyck.

Edwin C. Corning, the new Albany leader, who had one of the unfruitful talks with Murphy, said his county was for Representative Peter G. Ten Eyck for Governor. Other counties were backing him, but he refused to say what they were. Smith is the second choice of Albany. In spite of the work of Patrick H. McCabe, who, he declared, had little influence now, and former Governor Martin Glynn, there was scarcely any sentiment in Albany for Hearst, Mr. Corning asserted.

Among the other up-State leaders at the Wigwam were W. W. Farley of Broome, former State chairman, who has leanings toward Hearst, and George Van Valkenburg of Greene, who is said to be a strong Hearst supporter.

Mr. Corning said Parker Corning, his brother, would win out for Congress in the Albany district, and William Byrne, Democratic candidate for the Senate, would defeat the Republican candidate.

Former District Attorney Edward Swann was among the callers on Mr. Murphy. He said that the State chairman, was on hand as usual. John P. O'Brien, candidate for Surrogate, and Justice Cornelius F. Collins, candidate for the Court of General Sessions nomination, called to pay their respects.

Connors Back Home.

William J. Connors, custodian of the Hearst boom, went to his home in Buffalo yesterday. The fight is won, he declared. "I am not needed here any longer. Nor am I going to Buffalo to look after my fight with William H. Fitzpatrick there. I have him licked."

He said that the people have shown by their votes during the last few months that they are following the Lincoln idea in economics and government and that they are looking for a leader.

WOOD'S FRIENDS READY FOR CONVENTION FIGHT

Lieut.-Governor May Force
Issue of Place on Ticket.

Friends of Jeremiah Wood, Lieutenant-Governor, declared yesterday they were prepared to make a fight in the Republican State Convention if he were dropped while some of the other State officials serving with Gov. Miller were retained on the ticket this year.

In their position they will have Theodore Roosevelt with them, they say. They also expect that Senator Wade will fight with them on the proposition of "all or none," as he is a close friend of Attorney-General Newton, who is reported slated for rejection.

George A. Glynn, chairman of the State Committee, has gone to Syracuse to attend the conference of leaders in connection with the Governor's Day celebration at the State Fair to-day.

Baby Killed in Runaway Motor After Child Grabs Self-Starter

Mrs. Walter E. Burbank of 31 Mayhew avenue, Larchmont, left her three children in her automobile last evening in front of a store in Main street, Larchmont, while she went inside to buy some vegetables. The youngest child, Robert, 5 months old, was left in charge of his sister, Betty, 5, and her brother, William, who is 8.

Mrs. Harding Improving, Bulletins Are Stopped

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Announcing that Mrs. Harding had enjoyed to-day the best day since her illness became critical, the night statement from the White House physicians said confidence was continuing to gain satisfactorily that the regular bulletin would be discontinued. The statement follows:
Mrs. Harding's condition at 8 P. M.: Temperature 100; pulse 90; respiration 26. All appearances and conditions show the best day since the serious turn of the illness. Convalescence will necessarily be tedious. All things going well; symptoms will vary only slightly from day to day. Sufficient reports will be given to relate progress of case. Regular bulletins will be discontinued.
C. E. SAWYER, M. D.

HYLAN ASKED TO SET CITY FROLIC NIGHT

Petition Pleads for Just One
Chance for Every One to
Cut Loose.

DEMANDS EXCITEMENT

Wants Spirit of Armistice and
Old Time New Year's
Eve Revived.

In the mull and toil of government and in the dizzy distractions of politics Mayor Hylan is considering an appeal that he set apart a night to play—when all races, parties, divisions, faiths, colors and classes may skip like giddy lambs from their dwelling places, gambol in the streets, and indulge in the simple, homely sports that made so notable the first armistice day and many New Year's eves of the dear, dead past. The Mayor is asked to name the annual date for a people's frolic, a frolic that will be put through with joie de vivre as they say; a frolic that will make all New York city one glad, gay band of romping brothers and sisters.

George Sirico, who addresses himself to the Burgomaster and to the public as chairman of the Italian Branch of the Associate Committee of New York, whatever that may be, seems to be the proud father of this fairly sappy notion. The petition sent by George and now in the Burgomaster's hands seems to be the fruit of his blithe spirit and his blithe disposition. As he outlines the notion, there is a big demand for an annual celebration night that will not be political or racial or religious, and which can be set for the serene early fall to avoid the rigorous weather of New Year's Eve.

Mr. Sirico prays the Burgomaster to denigrate the date for "One Exciting Night" (as he wants the game to be called) when all the citizens may give themselves up to revelry. "When," chants George Sirico, "we could lose the burdens of our everyday worries, forget for one night the most recent and least popular of our national releases, release the spirit of holiday making that is in all of us, dance, parade, parade, and revel with that radiant abandon which renews life, which dispels drabness and which speaks the vitality of this greatest city in this young nation. We do not (continues George) seek the ponderous formality of fete, carnival, festival or Mardi Gras. We ask simply for a night when we can all play, a night such as the life loving Italians have, and called plainly by their 'One Exciting Night,' a night to enjoy life."

The Burgomaster is informed that shortly they will be rolling up to the front door of the City Hall a petition to back Mr. Sirico, a petition bearing 10,000 names.

Mr. Cunningham said that he talked to Jules C. Rabiner and that Mr. Rabiner protested a considerable emotion that was not aware that his business was drifting upon the rocks until the crash came. It would appear from the list of bankruptcy petitioners that the customers were not in the secret either.

'BUT FEW OF US LEFT,' SAYS VETERAN AND DIES

Succumbs Calling Roll of 31
Survivors of Original 1,400.

James O. Smith, aged 79, secretary of the Thirteenth New Jersey (Infantry) Volunteers Association, walked into Odd Fellows Hall at 257 Washington street, Newark, yesterday, and, apparently in excellent health, greeted thirty-one comrades gathered for the reunion as the entire number of survivors of the 1,400 men who went to war in the early stages of the Civil War.

Smith began reading the roll call. He called the last name, looked at his comrades sadly, shook his head and said: "There is but a few of us left."

With that he fell dead. It was a heart stroke. He leaves a widow, a son, James O. Smith, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. George H. Smock, of Freehold, N. J.

NEW BILL SETS PENALTY FOR ALL COAL GOUGERS

Conferees Stiffen Terms of
Anti-Profitteering Measure.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.
An anti-profitteering in coal measure—a compromise Cummings and Winslow bill—was agreed upon late to-day by the Senate and House conferees. It will be reported to the House to-morrow by Chairman Winslow (Mass.) of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The new measure contains the essential features of the Winslow bill, which passed the House two weeks ago, and the substitute measure he sponsored in the Senate.

J. C. RABINER & CO., CONSOLIDATED FIRM, FAILS FOR \$500,000

Stock Brokers in Bankrupt-
cy and Losses May Run
Up to \$1,000,000.

BANTON PLANS ACTION

Customers Had Complained
of Difficulty in Getting
Their Money.

SUSPENDED BY EXCHANGE

Silkworth Thinks Involun-
tary Petition Was to Avoid
Disciplinary Action.

J. C. Rabiner & Co., stock brokers,

failed yesterday for between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000—about two jumps ahead of investigation by the District Attorney—thereby adding another to the long list of bankruptcies in the membership of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The concern was under investigation by the bureau of auditing and accounting of the Consolidated. According to the announcement of W. S. Silkworth, president of the exchange, while the bankruptcy petition was involuntary it was arranged for the purpose of thwarting disciplinary action by the exchange. The members of Rabiner & Co. had been summoned to appear to-day before the ways and means committee.

Rabiner & Co. had been in business in New York for five years and had been members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange for two years. The company maintained a laboratory office for three or four days. The order was not executed until the customer called at 25 Broadway and announced the intention of reorganizing the company.

Other roads rounded up the New York, New Haven and Hartford in the Delaware and Hudson, both of which reported yesterday that workers had joined up 100 per cent. The Pennsylvania Railroad's "inside union" flourished long before the strike.

Still other roads are thought to be similarly reorganized, or with such reorganization under way, but they do not say so yet.

"The adoption of the settlement program does not authorize a single man to return to work at this time," was the instruction issued to 25,000 striking shopmen in this district by the Central Strike Committee last night, based on advice received from B. M. Jewell, national leader.

"No man has the right," the order continued, "to return to work until his system federation gives him the order."

Commenting upon the agreement, an executive of the Delaware and Hudson company, which is not included in the settlement, who is familiar with all phases of the shop craft strike and its attempted compromise, said last night: "The result are to be anticipated. It is not improbable this break may precipitate a stampede among the strikers to get back their old jobs, not only on the railroad lines which have subscribed to the so-called Willard plan but also on the lines which have refused to become parties to that agreement."

"Secondly, it is not at all unlikely that the roads according to what has been called the Baltimore plan as a basis for peace may receive some concessions to their present number from among the systems which, unfortunately, are in a weaker position and not so well entrenched for a finish fight as are the rest of us who are standing upon the terms of our statement to President Harding."

In the plan drafted as the Baltimore compromise I understand the word "seniority" was carefully omitted, but my advice is that the organization should not be lulled by that word. It is a bait provided for final decision by a majority vote.

The commission referred to in paragraph 4 hereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organizations parties hereto and six railroad officers or representatives selected from and by the railroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the signing of this agreement and shall have jurisdiction to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.

Inasmuch as this agreement is reached for the purpose of disposing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, all parties hereto agree that neither this settlement nor any decision of the commission above provided for shall be used or cited in any controversy between these parties or between the railroads signing the same or any other claim or classes of their employees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.

Both parties pledge themselves that no intimidation or oppression shall be practiced or permitted against any of the employees who have remained at work or have taken service or as against those who resume work under this understanding.

All suits at law now pending as the result of the strike to be withdrawn and cancelled by both parties.

DR. LORENZ RETURNING; TO HOLD CLINICS AGAIN

Noted Specialist Will Attend
Trenton Convention.

TRENTON, Sept. 13.—Prof. Adolf Lorenz, noted Austrian specialist, is on his way to this country to take part in the homeopathic convention here next month, and will hold a clinic in the McKinley Hospital here. Dr. Arthur W. Belling of this city announced here to-day.

Dr. Belling has invited the managers of the Orthopedic Hospital here to open their clinic to the specialist. Prof. Lorenz, assisted by his son, Dr. Albert Lorenz, will demonstrate his treatment for club feet and hip contraction.

STRIKE COST \$500,000,000; SHOPMEN LOSE \$100,000,000; PUBLIC ALSO BIG SUFFERER

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.

WHILE it will be many months before the railroads can make a reliable estimate of the cost of the shopmen's strike, and Government departments have accurate figures, it was estimated to-night by one of the leading railroad statisticians that the cost probably will run up to half a billion dollars in direct losses. Other losses, he said, were heavy, but incalculable.

The first and most easily found item of cost is that of loss in wages to the strikers. This will aggregate \$100,000,000.

Through embargoes and inability to move freight offered the railroads have lost directly \$50,000,000 at least in revenues.

Deterioration in equipment which could not be kept up will cost the railroads many millions.

Farm Bureau Federation officials estimate a loss of \$75,000,000 in perishable foods.

To these totals must be added the direct and indirect losses from murders and killings, railroad accidents, sabotage and the direct and indirect losses to marooned passengers. Failure of freight transportation and embargoes have lost other millions for business men, all of which the public must pay.

ROADS' NEW UNIONS MAY BLOCK PEACE

Constitute Obstacle in This
Section to Acceptance
of Rail Terms.

WILL UPHOLD SENIORITY

Delaware and Hudson Execu-
tive Asserts His Road Will
Stick to Its Pledge.

The "company unions," which were formed since the strike for the benefit of the local shopmen, constitute one of the principal obstacles in the metropolitan railroad district to possibility of favorable action here on the Chicago peace plan, leading executives indicated last night.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey announced yesterday that it had formally launched such an organization at its Elizabethport shops at Elizabeth, N. J. Formation of six guilds, one for each craft, to supplant shopcraft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and now on strike, were proposed at a mass meeting of employees. The proposal was accepted by acclamation, according to Charles H. Stein, general manager.

Other roads rounded up the New York, New Haven and Hartford in the Delaware and Hudson, both of which reported yesterday that workers had joined up 100 per cent. The Pennsylvania Railroad's "inside union" flourished long before the strike.

Still other roads are thought to be similarly reorganized, or with such reorganization under way, but they do not say so yet.

"The adoption of the settlement program does not authorize a single man to return to work at this time," was the instruction issued to 25,000 striking shopmen in this district by the Central Strike Committee last night, based on advice received from B. M. Jewell, national leader.

"No man has the right," the order continued, "to return to work until his system federation gives him the order."

Commenting upon the agreement, an executive of the Delaware and Hudson company, which is not included in the settlement, who is familiar with all phases of the shop craft strike and its attempted compromise, said last night: "The result are to be anticipated. It is not improbable this break may precipitate a stampede among the strikers to get back their old jobs, not only on the railroad lines which have subscribed to the so-called Willard plan but also on the lines which have refused to become parties to that agreement."

"Secondly, it is not at all unlikely that the roads according to what has been called the Baltimore plan as a basis for peace may receive some concessions to their present number from among the systems which, unfortunately, are in a weaker position and not so well entrenched for a finish fight as are the rest of us who are standing upon the terms of our statement to President Harding."

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The commission referred to in paragraph 4 hereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organizations parties hereto and six railroad officers or representatives selected from and by the railroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the signing of this agreement and shall have jurisdiction to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.

Inasmuch as this agreement is reached for the purpose of disposing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, all parties hereto agree that neither this settlement nor any decision of the commission above provided for shall be used or cited in any controversy between these parties or between the railroads signing the same or any other claim or classes of their employees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.

Both parties pledge themselves that no intimidation or oppression shall be practiced or permitted against any of the employees who have remained at work or have taken service or as against those who resume work under this understanding.

EMPLOYEES' STATEMENT.

Following is the statement issued by the employees' committee:
"The settlement speaks for itself. If the statement shown by Mr. Warfield had prevailed at the outset, differences would have been composed in a week. Railroad employees are not breakers of the law but they are human and expect to be accorded the consideration which they believe they are entitled to receive."

Continued on Page Two.

TERMS ACCEPTED IN PARTIAL RAIL PEACE

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Following are the terms of agreement entered into to-day by the railroad executives and the representatives of the employees in a spirit of conciliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters in controversy referred to in this paragraph does not apply to or include strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.

1.—In order to bring to an end the existing strike of employees upon railroads and relieve the country from the adverse effects thereof and to expedite the movement of essential traffic, the following memorandum of understanding is made upon the understanding, which the parties hereto accept, that the terms hereof shall be carried out by the officers of the companies and the representatives of the employees in a spirit of conciliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters in controversy referred to in this paragraph does not apply to or include strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.

2.—All men to return to work in positions of the class they originally held in June 30, 1922, and at the same point. As many of such men as have been promoted since June 30, 1922, will be restored as of June 30, 1922, and they will be called back to work in that order.

3.—The relative standing as between themselves of men returning to work and men laid off, furloughed or on leave of absence, including general classification and others who were as of June 30, 1922, will be restored as of June 30, 1922, and they will be called back to work in that order.

4.—If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employee or if any other controversy arises growing out of this agreement, the matter shall be referred by the organizations parties to this agreement to the employees or the carrier in the interest of any employee who may be aggrieved to a arbitration to be established and constituted as hereinafter provided, for final decision by a majority vote.

5.—The commission referred to in paragraph 4 hereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organizations parties hereto and six railroad officers or representatives selected from and by the railroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the signing of this agreement and shall have jurisdiction to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.

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200,000 STRIKERS ON 55 ROADS AGREE TO RETURN AT ONCE

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Settlement of the strike of shopmen on about fifty-five railroads with approximately 25,000 miles of track was voted to-day by the policy committee of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the Federated Shop Crafts.

The union leaders adopted the Jewell-Willard peace plans proposed by B. M. Jewell, president of the shopmen, and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Today's settlement provides that the striking shopmen go back to work immediately, with the exception of those guilty of acts of violence. The increase in wage demanded by the stri